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Military Annals of Greece. By WILLIAM L. SNYDER. Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1915. 2 vols. Pp. ix+692. \$3.00.

We are promised, in an advertisement on the cover of this work, not only a history of the Persian Wars, but also "sketches of eminent men of Hellas," an account of the "early inhabitants of prehistoric Greece," a discussion of the Homeric question, and a defense of the truthfulness of "Heroditus" (*sic*). The character of the book can be inferred from the following quotations. I give some of them in abbreviated form, but I have omitted nothing of importance: "The style of architecture [of the beehive tombs] demonstrates that the people who built these structures, were acquainted with the principle of the arch" (p. 9). "The Hebrew account of the dispersion of the races of mankind, is more authentic and satisfactory than anything which has come down to us" (p. 18). "His [Symoid's] views [of the Homeric question] are supported by modern scholars, who reject entirely the theory advanced by Professor Wolf" (p. 32). "There is one phase of the Homeric question which has not been discussed. The question is, was Homer ignorant of the sublime poetry contained in the sacred literature of the Israelites?" (p. 45). The author accepts Herodotus' estimate of the forces led by Xerxes into Greece, and says, "In view of the clear statements of Herodotus, and the source from which he must have derived his material, no good reason has yet been assigned to doubt his accuracy" (p. 300). "His [Theseus'] tomb is in the temple of Theseus, which still stands near the ancient *agora*, one of the most memorable monuments of antiquity" (p. 481). "In the solemn hush of a summer's evening the soul of the great admiral [Cimon] passed. His race was run, his career was finished" (p. 534).

These quotations require, I think, no comment. Mr. Snyder's book appears to be an uncritical compilation from the older handbooks; he seems to know no history of Greece more recent than that of Curtius. He quotes from the more familiar Greek authors, but there is no evidence that he has a critical acquaintance with sources or source problems. He never refers to the recently discovered archaeological material; apparently he has not even heard of the discoveries in Crete! There are in his book no notes of a really critical character, and few notes of any kind; and there is no bibliography. While the author sometimes speaks of "German scholars," there is nothing to show that he is acquainted with any but the older English literature. It cannot be denied that he has occasional flashes of insight, and that his pages sometimes afford rather interesting reading. His book may commend itself to Professor Ferguson's "hypothetical general reader." Students, however, will be convinced by a very cursory inspection that this work is without scientific value.

WILLIAM D. GRAY